

Tadeusz JACZEWSKI

O pewnych wiosłakach (*Corixidae*, *Heteroptera*) japońskich

О некоторых японских *Corixidae* (*Heteroptera*)

On some Japanese *Corixidae* (*Heteroptera*)

[Pl. XIX – XX]

So far the following 14 species of *Corixidae* have been recorded from Japan, 11 belonging to the subfamily *Corixinae* and three to the *Micronectinae*:

*Agraptocorixa hyalinipennis* (FABRICIUS, 1803).

*Macrocorisa okinawensis* MATSUMURA, 1915<sup>1</sup>.

*Agraptocorixa hyalipennis* ESAKI, 1926.

*Xenocorixa vittipennis* (HORVÁTH, 1879).

*Corixa Miyakei* MATSUMURA, 1905.

*Corixa* (*Hesperocorixa*) *distanti* KIRKALDY, 1899.

*Corixa* (?*Hesperocorixa*) *hokkensis* MATSUMURA, 1905.

*Sigara nigroventralis* (MATSUMURA, 1905).

*Sigara parvula* (MATSUMURA, 1905).

*Sigara takasagoensis* (MATSUMURA, 1905).

*Sigara toyohirae* (MATSUMURA, 1905).

*Sigara maikoensis* (MATSUMURA, 1915).

*Sigara substriata* (UHLER, 1896).

*Sigara japonica* (LUNDBLAD, 1928).

*Micronecta siva* (KIRKALDY, 1897).

*Sigara striata* FIEBER, 1844 (pro parte?), nec FABRICIUS, 1775.

<sup>1</sup> The more important synonyms are given in small type.

*Micronecta sedula* HORVÁTH, 1905.

*Micronecta quadrivittata* MATSUMURA, 1905.

*Micronecta guttata* MATSUMURA, 1905.

Unfortunately, not less than 7 species of the above *Corixinae* have been described in such an inadequate manner that it is impossible to recognize them without a reexamination of the types or of, at least, topotypical material<sup>2</sup>.

Owing to the kindness of Prof. S. MIYAMOTO (Kyushu University, Fukuoka) I received recently for study some specimens of two species of Japanese *Corixidae*, taken at Fukuoka, which are regarded currently by Japanese entomologists (cf.: MIYAMOTO, 1957) as *Corixa* (*Hesperocorixa*) *distanti* KIRK. and *Sigara substriata* (UHL.).

Upon dissection the first of these species proved to be identical with *Corixa* (*Hesperocorixa*) *kolthoffi* (LUNDBL.) described originally from the Province Kiangsu (Tsziansu) in China. This can be clearly seen by comparing fig. 1 [pl. XIX] with fig. 5 G in LUNDBLAD's paper (1933). The Japanese specimens agree also in all other morphological details with *C. (H.) kolthoffi* (LUNDBL.). Facial impression of the male very distinct and reaching high up between the eyes [pl. XIX, fig. 2], facial outline of head in the male flat when seen from the side [pl. XIX, fig. 3]. Pronotal disk with 8—9 pale transverse stripes, partly bifid and anastomosing [pl. XX, fig. 5]. Pattern of the hemielytra as shown on fig. 4 [pl. XIX]. Metasternal xiphus long, arrow-shaped [pl. XX, fig. 6]. Palar pegs in the male 30—31. Strigil elongated, with five fairly regular combs, of which the outer one divided into fragments [pl. XX, fig. 7]. Length of body in the males 10.5 mm, in the females 10.5—11 mm.

In July, 1958, I had the opportunity to examine at the British Museum (Natural History) the type specimen of *C. (H.)*

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<sup>2</sup> MOTSCHULSKY (1861) recorded also *Sigara* (*Sigara*) *striata* (LINNAEUS, 1758) as taken in Japan but there can be scarcely any doubt that this was based on some error of identification. In the old collection of MOTSCHULSKY, which is kept at the Zoological Museum of the Moscow University, I was unable to find any specimens on which this record could have been based.



*distanti* KIRK. which is, unfortunately, a female. It is 10 mm long and seems to be conspecific with the specimens from Fukuoka received from Prof. S. MIYAMOTO. In particular, the metasternal xiphus is long and arrow-shaped, the pronotal disk shows 9 partly irregular pale transverse stripes. This female specimen has to be regarded as the holotype of *C. (H.) distanti* KIRK. The British Museum (Natural History) possesses also a few specimens identified as *C. (H.) kolthoffi* (LUNDBL.) of which one, taken at Wuchang (Uchan) in the Province Hupeh (Hubey), China, by C. F. WU, bears on the label „det. O. LUNDBLAD”. The other specimens are from Shanghai, China, collected by E. SUENSON. The specimen from Wuchang shows a length of 9.75 mm, those from Shanghai are 11.25 mm long. All these specimens of *C. (H.) kolthoffi* (LUNDBL.) seem to be conspecific with the female type of *C. (H.) distanti* KIRK. In particular, there seems to be no marked difference of size between the two as supposed by LUNDBLAD (1933).

*C. (H.) distanti* KIRK. has been described originally from Hako, probably Hokkaido, Japan<sup>1</sup>. MATSUMURA (1905, 1915) records it from Sapporo, Hokkaido, and from Aomori in the north of Honshu. As mentioned above, *C. (H.) kolthoffi* (LUNDBL.) has been described from the Province Kiangsu in China, which is about 2000 km south-west of Northern Japan. ESAKI (1932) gives, however, a rather wide distribution for *C. (H.) distanti* KIRK. including Hokkaido, Honshu and Kyushu in Japan, as well as Korea and Manchuria on the mainland. It seems thus that *C. (H.) kolthoffi* (LUNDBL.) is conspecific with *C. (H.) distanti* KIRK., the former name becoming a synonym of the latter. According to the data available at present, *C. (H.) distanti* KIRK. occurs both in Japan and in the Provinces Kiangsu and Hupeh in China. ESAKI (1932) lists it also for Korea. Its presence in Manchuria seems to require verification whether it is not based on some kind of misidentification. HUNGERFORD (1940) did not record it from that

<sup>1</sup> There is a mountain called Hako in the north of Hokkaido; it could be as well an abbreviation for Hakodate, a known town and harbour in the south of Hokkaido.



part of China although he had a fairly rich material of *Corixidae* collected there.

The species received from Prof. S. MIYAMOTO as *Sigara substriata* (UHL.) proved to be, upon dissection, *Sigara esakii* LUNDBL., which has been described originally from Hong Kong (LUNDBLAD, 1929) and has been recorded later from North-Eastern Szechuan (Sychuan; LUNDBLAD, 1934), from Peking, Province Hopeh (Hebey), and from Taiwan (JACZEWSKI, 1939, HOFFMANN, 1941). *S. substriata* (UHL.), which I had the opportunity to redescribe on base of an examination and dissection of paratypes (JACZEWSKI, 1936), is a completely different species. *S. esakii* LUNDBL. differs from *S. substriata* (UHL.) by its strongly developed facial impression in the male which reaches high up between the eyes [pl. XX, fig. 8], by the pattern of the hemielytra, by the presence of the strigil which is lacking in *S. substriata* (UHL.), by the shape of the central lobe of the seventh abdominal tergite in the male (cf.: LUNDBLAD, 1929, fig. 31, and JACZEWSKI, 1936, fig. 2) and by the shape of the right paramere [pl. XX, fig. 9, also cf.: LUNDBLAD, 1929, fig. 33A, and JACZEWSKI, 1936, fig. 3]. *S. esakii* LUNDBL. is new to the Japanese fauna.

In the shape of the male pala, and in particular in the subapical palar pegs being elongated in a characteristic way, *S. esakii* LUNDBL. resembles the European *S. nigrolineata* (FIEB.), as well as *S. septemlineata* (PAIVA) from Burma and the Indian *S. kempi* (HUTCH.), and perhaps also *S. himalayensis* JACZ. from Tibet (cf.: JACZEWSKI, 1924, 1933, HUTCHINSON, 1940). This may indicate a true phyletic relationship between these species as suggested by HUTCHINSON (1940).

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## STRESZCZENIE

Na podstawie materiału dwóch gatunków japońskich *Corixidae*, zebranych w okolicach Fukuoka, a otrzymanych dzięki uprzejmości prof. S. MIYAMOTO (Kyushu University, Fukuoka), autor stwierdza, że *Corixa* (*Hesperocorixa*) *kolthoffi* (LUNDBL.), opisana pierwotnie z prowincji Kiangsu (Tszjansu) w Chinach, jest synonimem *C. (H.) distanti* KIRK., opisanej w swoim czasie z północnej Japonii, a gatunek uważany przez niektórych entomologów japońskich za *Sigara substriata* (UHL.) jest w rzeczywistości gatunkiem *S. esakii* LUNDBL., dotąd z Japonii nie podawanym.

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## РЕЗЮМЕ

На основании материала двух видов японских *Corixidae*, собранных в окрестностях Фукуока и полученных благодаря любезности проф. С. Миямото (Университет Кюсю, Фукуока), автор устанавливает, что *Corixa* (*Hesperocorixa*) *kolthoffi* (LUNDBL.), описанная первоначально из провинции Цзянсу (Кянгсу) в Китае, является синонимом *C. (H.) distanti* KIRK., описанной в свое время из северной Японии, а вид принимаемый некоторыми японскими энтомологами за *Sigara substriata* (UHL.) оказался в действительности видом *S. esakii* LUNDBL., до сих пор из Японии не приводившимся.

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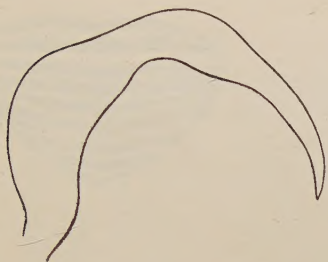
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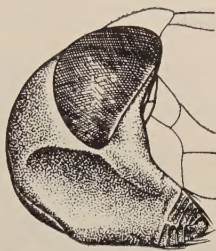
## Plate XIX

- Fig. 1. *Corixa (Hesperocorixa) distanti* KIRK. ♂. Right paramere.  $\times 50$ .  
Fig. 2. *Corixa (Hesperocorixa) distanti* KIRK. ♂. Facial impression.  $\times 10$ .  
Fig. 3. *Corixa (Hesperocorixa) distanti* KIRK. ♂. Head seen from the side.  
 $\times 10$ .  
Fig. 4. *Corixa (Hesperocorixa) distanti* KIRK. Hemelytra.  $\times 10$ .

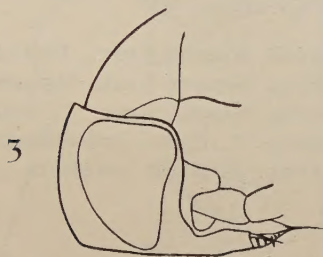




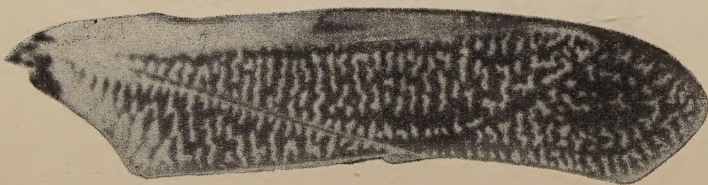
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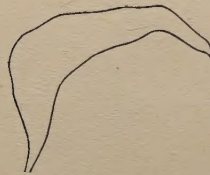
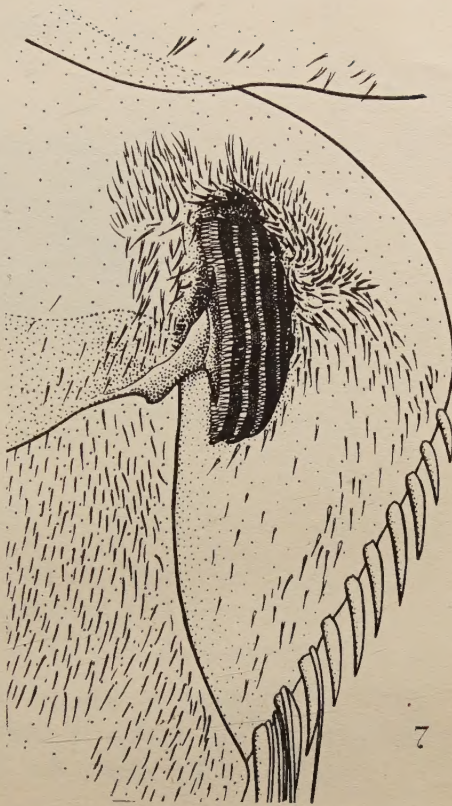
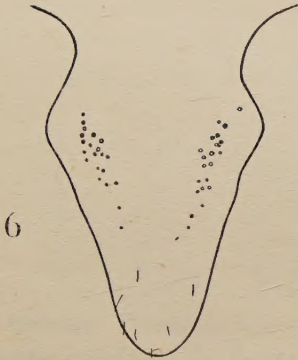
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## Plate XX

- Fig. 5. *Corixa (Hesperocorixa) distanti* KIRK.. Pronotal disk.  $\times 10$ .  
Fig. 6. *Corixa (Hesperocorixa) distanti* KIRK. Metasternal xiphus.  $\times 40$ .  
Fig. 7. *Corixa (Hesperocorixa) distanti* KIRK. ♂. Strigil.  $\times 75$ .  
Fig. 8. *Sigara esakii* LUNDBL. ♂. Facial impression.  $\times 20$ .  
Fig. 9. *Sigara esakii* LUNDBL. ♂. Right paramere.  $\times 50$ .





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